

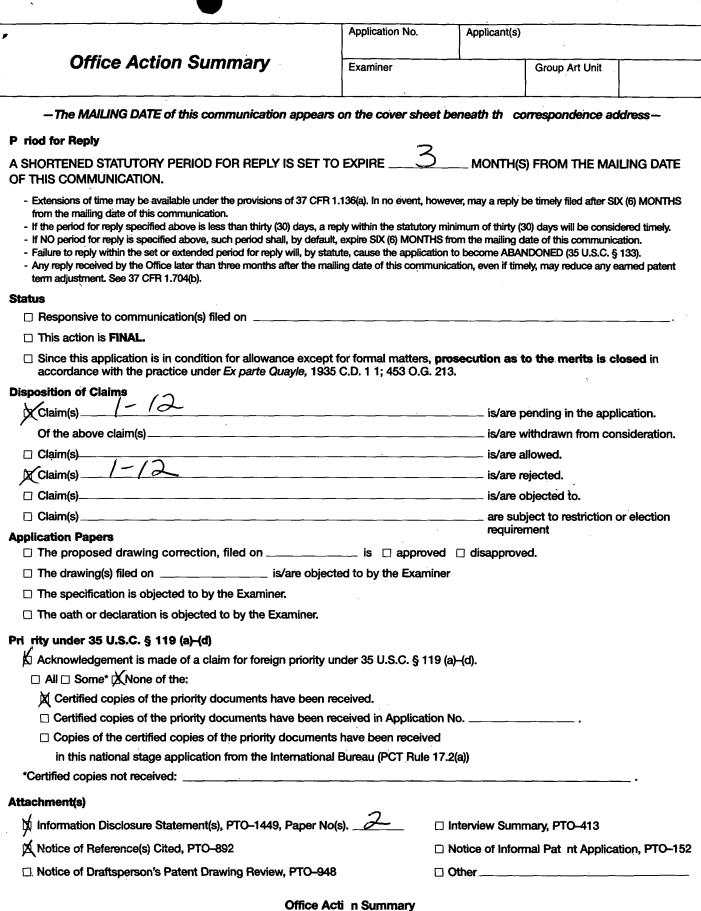
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIDMATION NO
09/826,282	04/04/2001	Katsuhiko Haji	8305-208US (NP082-1)	CONFIRMATION NO.
***	7590 12/06/2001			
AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD, L.L.P. ONE COMMERCE SQUARE 2005 MARKET STREET, SUITE 2200 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			EXAMINER	
			TOOMER, CEPHIA D	
			· ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1714	A
			DATE MAILED: 12/06/2001	•

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



Art Unit: 1714

DETAILED ACTION

The specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 2, 3, 5, and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 2 is rejected because it is not clear what constitutes a "C₂- C₈ ethylene group." The claim is also rejected because there is no "h" in formula {5a}

Claim 3 is rejected because there is no "h" in formula (5a).

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected because formula (6b) of these claims is different from formula (6b) of claim 4.

Claim 10 is rejected because there is no "h" in formula (5a).

Art Unit: 1714

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1,2,3,10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Herbstman (4,332,595)..

Herbstman teaches a gasoline detergent additive represented by the formula R-[O-CH₂ CH- (CH₃)]_y-NH-(CH₂)₃-NH₂. wherein R is hydrocarbyl radical having 8 to 18 carbon atoms y is 2-6 (see abstract; col. 2, lines 10-19; col. 3, lines 18-29). This compound of claims embraces the prior art when R, is hydrocarbon, R₂-R₄ are H, b and d are 0, X is O and e is 2.

Accordingly, Herbstmann teaching all the material limitations of the claims, anticipates the claims.

Claims 1,10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mohr (5,348,560).

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Mohr teaches a carbamate of the formula R^1 -CH₂ -NH-COO[R^2 -O]_n- R^3 wherein R^1 is a polybutyl radical, R^2 a straight chain or branch C_2 -C₆ alkylene and R^3 is H when n is 1-4 or C_1 -C₆ alkyl when n is 0-4 (see col.2, lines 4-16). The carbamate are used in fuels in amounts from 10-5000 ppm (see col.2, lines 36-38).

Accordingly, Mohr teaching all the material limitations of the claims, anticipates the claims.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371© of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

Claims 1-3, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ishida (5,928,393).

Ishida teaches a fuel additive that embraces the additive of the instant claims. The amine additive and the nitrogen-containing additive embrace the compound of the claims, especially when Z of the claims is COO.(see abstract; col.2, lines 1-51; col. 3, lines 15-48). The additives are present in the fuel in an amount from 0.005-10% by mass (see col. 38, lines 8-12).

Accordingly, Ishida teaching all the material limitations of the claims, anticipates the claims.

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1-3, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by EP819753.

EP teaches a fuel additive that embraces the additive of the instant claims. The amine additive and the nitrogen-containing additive embrace the compound of the claims, especially when Z of the claims is COO (see page 1, lines 21-57; page 2, line 1, 23-43).

Accordingly, EP teaching all the material limitations of the claims, anticipates the claims.

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(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in

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this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1,4-10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Dever

(US 5,810,894)..

Dever teaches a fuel additive comprising oligomeric olefin monoamine (see col.1, lines 30-

40, col.2, lines 39-44). The molecular weight of the compounds is from about 400 to about 3,000

(see col.2, lines 50-51). The fuel contains from about 50 ppm to about 2000 ppm of the additive

(see col. 6, lines 16-22).

Accordingly, Dever teaching all the material limitations of the claims, anticipates the

claims.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Cephia Toomer at

telephone number (703) 308-2509

Patent Examiner-1714

C. Toomer/ng

November 16, 2001